UV Curable Powder Coatings for Aerospace Applications ESTCP Project WP-0801



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Presenter: Christopher Geib

geibc@saic.com

Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC)

Abstract

Temperature sensitive substrates such as aluminum and magnesium are used in the manufacture and sustainment of weapon systems and ground support equipment. This project will demonstrate, validate and successfully implement a VOC/HAPfree, UV-cure powder coating on DoD depot production hardware to replace solvent-borne organic coatings. The project will utilize both existing and new UV-curable powders in a side-byside demonstration with the current existing wet paint system. The use of state-of-the-art-robotics will also be demonstrated.

Outline

- Powder Coating Overview
- UV-Curable Powder Coatings Overview
- Robotics as an aid to Curing
- ESTCP Project WP-0801





Powder Coating Overview

- Previous ways of thinking about powder:
 - Coating cure temperatures typically above 428°F
 - Prohibitive for use on tempered metals (AI, Mg, Ti)
 - Prohibitive to use on composites
 - Powder coatings were designed as barrier protection

Today these are no longer limitations!

Powder Coating Overview

Modern powder coatings are:

Lower temperature cures

(~ 250°F or less)

UV or EB cure added

Inhibitor packages available

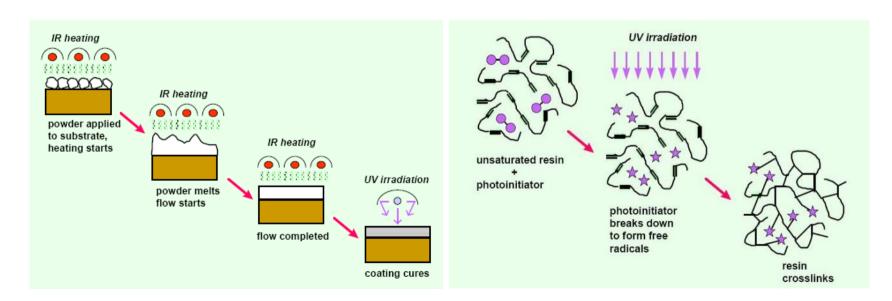


Powder Coating Overview

- Advantages of powder coating:
 - Elimination of volatile organics (VOC)
 - Elimination of hazardous air pollutants (HAP)
 - Reduction/elimination of hazardous waste
 - Process efficiencies
 - Transfer efficiencies as high as 95% (w/reclaim)

UV-Curable Powder Coatings Overview

- A UV-cure powder coating is generally an acrylated polymer
- Melts at low temperatures
- The powder is cured in seconds using UV light



UV-Curable Powder Coatings Overview

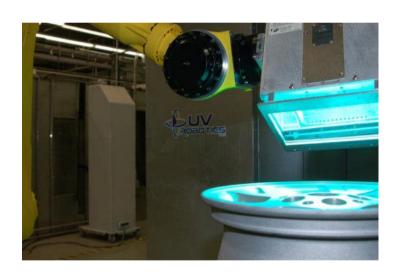
- Decrease in thermal exposure.
- Large bulky parts that cannot fit into existing ovens can be coated.
- UV-cure powder is faster to apply and cure resulting in shorter turnaround times.

UV-Curable Powder Coatings Overview

- UV-cure powder requires less energy because the energy is focused to a specific part only as long as needed.
- UV-cure powder like all powder has high transfer efficiencies (>90%)



Why Use Robots?





Development and use of robots for curing of UV coatings has been going on for a number of years

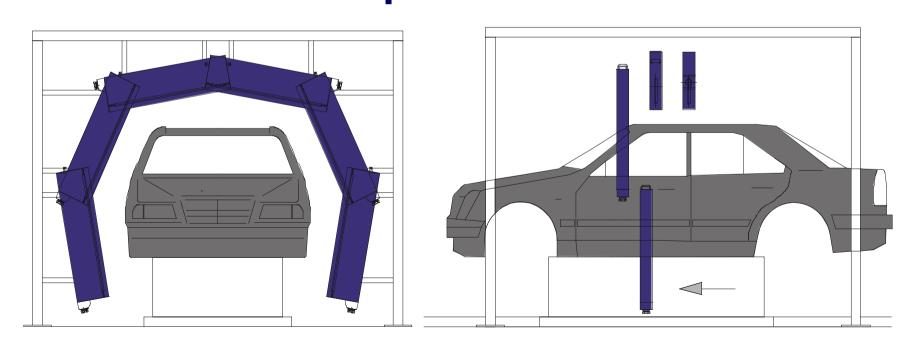


Daimler-Chrysler Ulm, Germany

Cleveland, Ohio Test Lab



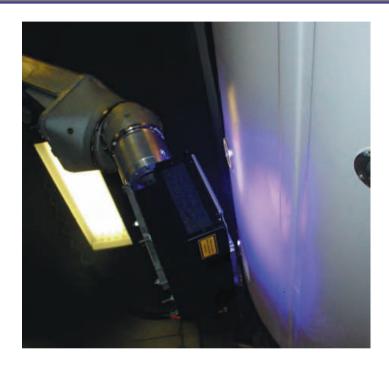
Light tunnel approach using various size UV lamps to optimize cost and exposure



Drawbacks of fixed lamp approach

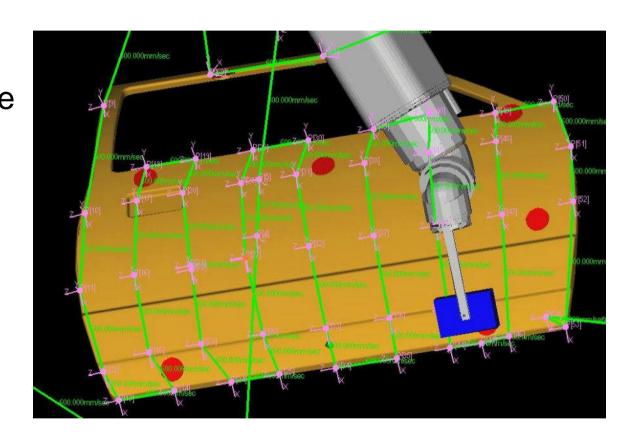
- High Capital Cost
 - Lamps, cooling, fixtures, integration
- High Operating Cost
 - Replacement parts
 - Energy
 - Downtime
- Technical Adequacy
 - Complete cure
 - Proper Re-alignment
 - Mixed product





- Robots ensure repeatability
- Robots with UV sources can maintain extremely close target distances
- Robots can be re-programmed in seconds
- Robots eliminate need for many lights
- Robotic curing is well suited to large or complex parts

Tools have been designed to facilitate offline simulation of robotic UV curing. These tools allow for rapid path development and solve problems associated with overlap, striping, etc.



• The Problem:

- DoD spends millions of dollars annually on solvent-based coatings
 - Hexavalent chrome primer use still widespread
 - Contains or requires volatile solvent use
 - Significant hazardous waste costs
 - Hazardous materials pose risks to human health and environment
 - Process times measured in hours to days
 - Transfer rates are less than 60%
 - Unused paint is costly and adds to waste burden

- Objectives:
 - Demonstrate a VOC/HAP-free, Ultraviolet cure powder coating on DoD hardware
 - Demonstrate robotics for curing







- Requirements of a UV-cure powder for military use:
 - Must perform at least as good as MIL-PRF-23377 primer
 - Must also perform as well as MIL-PRF-85285 topcoat.
 - Can be prepared in gloss, semi-gloss, and flat finishes



Typical Applications for UV-Cure Powder:







Lockheed C-5A "Galaxy" Landing Gear

Aircraft components











Aircraft





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Aerospace Ground Support Equipment







Powders:

- Currently considering two powders
- Both in gloss white, semi-gloss gray
- Will undergo strict validation testing

Robotics/application:

- Will apply powder manually with corona gun
- The robot will carry both IR and UV lamps
- Evaluating two different UV light sources
- Evaluating alternative application methods

Milestones

- Joint Test Protocol submitted Sept 2008
- Robot acquired and integration underway
- Component identification completed
- Ongoing UV source evaluations
- Powder and substrates order Oct 2008
- Validation testing starts Dec 2008
- Draft Demonstration Plan June 2009
- Field Service/Demonstration begins Mar 2010
- Joint Test Report draft Sept 2010
- Final Report Mar 2012

Thank you!

Points of contact for UV-curable Powder Coatings ESTCP Project WP-0801:

Mr. Corey Q. Bliss Principal Investigator Air Force Research Laboratory/RXSSO Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433 Corey.Bliss@wpafb.af.mil (937) 255-0943

Mr. Christopher W. Geib Co-Principal Investigator Science Applications International Corp. 4031 Colonel Glenn Highway Beavercreek, OH 45431 Christopher.W.Geib@saic.com (937) 431-4332